

LIBERATION OF ORTHOGONAL LIE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We show that under suitable assumptions, we have a one-to-one correspondence between classical groups and free quantum groups, in the compact orthogonal case. We classify the groups under correspondence, with the result that there are exactly 6 of them: $O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n, S'_n, B'_n$. We investigate the representation theory aspects of the correspondence, with the result that for O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n , this is compatible with the Bercovici-Pata bijection. Finally, we discuss some more general classification problems in the compact orthogonal case, notably with the construction of a new quantum group.

INTRODUCTION

The notion of free quantum group appeared in Wang's papers [24], [25]. The idea is as follows: let $G \subset U_n$ be a compact group. The n^2 matrix coordinates u_{ij} satisfy certain relations R , and generate the algebra $C(G)$. One can define then the universal algebra A generated by n^2 noncommuting variables u_{ij} , satisfying the relations R . For a suitable choice of R we get a Hopf algebra in the sense of Woronowicz [27], and we have the heuristic formula $A = C(G^+)$, where G^+ is a compact quantum group, called free version of G . (Clearly, if A is not commutative then G^+ is a fictional object and any statement about G^+ has to be interpreted in terms of A to make rigorous sense.)

This construction is not axiomatized, in the sense that G^+ depends on the relations R , and it is not known in general what the good choice of R is. For instance any choice with R including the commutativity relations $u_{ij}u_{kl} = u_{kl}u_{ij}$ would be definitely a bad one, because in this case we would get $G^+ = G$. Moreover, any choice with R including certain relations which imply these commutativity relations would be a bad one as well.

The study of free quantum groups basically belongs to combinatorics, and can be divided into three main areas, having interactions between them:

- (1) Quantum permutation groups. This area is concerned with the general study of free quantum groups G^+ , in the case $G \subset S_n$. Most results here were obtained in the last few years, and we refer to [5] for a survey.

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- (2) Free quantum groups. This name, which might be a bit confusing, is designated to the general study of free quantum groups G^+ , under the key assumption $S_n \subset G$, which appeared in the recent paper [6].
- (3) Discrete quantum groups. Once again, a quite confusing area name, usually designating the study of the dual of G^+ , by using operator algebra techniques. Several key results have been obtained here. See [22].

The purpose of this paper is to bring some advances on the axiomatization and general study of free quantum groups, (2) in the above list.

The starting object is a compact group satisfying $S_n \subset G \subset U_n$. The main problem with the construction of the liberation $A = C^*(u_{ij}|R)$ is whether the normality of the generators should be included or not into the relations R .

For instance in the case $G = U_n$ the normality of generators has definitely to be avoided, simply in order to get a Hopf algebra, while in the case of the complex reflection groups $G = H_n^s$ investigated in [4], the normality of generators has to be included into the relations R , for the “liberation” to be compatible in some natural sense with Voiculescu’s free probability theory [23].

In this paper we investigate the orthogonal case, $G \subset O_n$. The matrix coordinates u_{ij} , being in this case real functions, are self-adjoint in the C^* -algebra sense. So, it is natural to assume that the relations R contain the self-adjointness conditions $u_{ij} = u_{ij}^*$, and the above-mentioned normality issue disappears.

With this observation at hand, the main problem is to find the relevant “extra relations” between the generators u_{ij} . Inspired by Tannakian philosophy as developed in [28], by the approach to free convolution in [20], and by various quantum group considerations in [7], [8], [6], [4], we propose here the following answer: the relevant “extra relations” should be those corresponding to the “noncrossing partitions appearing as intertwiners between the tensor powers of u ”.

This answer, which might seem quite technical, and which is to be explained in detail in the body of the paper, will be shown to lead to a quite satisfactory answer to the various liberation problems for the orthogonal groups.

The main results in this paper can be described as follows.

First, we will classify on one hand the orthogonal groups having “noncrossing presentations”, and on the other hand, the orthogonal free quantum groups. These groups and quantum groups are in a natural correspondence, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 B_n & \subset & B'_n & \subset & O_n & & B_n^+ & \subset & B_n'^+ & \subset & O_n^+ \\
 \cup & & \cup & & \cup & \iff & \cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
 S_n & \subset & S'_n & \subset & H_n & & S_n^+ & \subset & S_n'^+ & \subset & H_n^+
 \end{array}$$

Here S_n, O_n are the symmetric and orthogonal groups, B_n, H_n are the bistochastic and hyperoctahedral groups, and we use the notation $G' = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times G$.

The classification will be done by computing all possible categories of partitions, respectively of noncrossing partitions. We will show that each of these two categorical problems has exactly 6 solutions, given by:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{singletons and} \\ \text{pairings} \end{array} \right\} & \supset & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{singletons and} \\ \text{pairings (even part)} \end{array} \right\} & \supset & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{all} \\ \text{pairings} \end{array} \right\} \\
 \cap & & \cap & & \cap \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{all} \\ \text{partitions} \end{array} \right\} & \supset & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{all partitions} \\ \text{(even part)} \end{array} \right\} & \supset & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{with blocks of} \\ \text{even size} \end{array} \right\}
 \end{array}$$

We will discuss then a basic problem, belonging at the same time to representation theory and to probability, namely the computation of the asymptotic laws of truncated characters for the above 6 groups and 6 quantum groups. These laws, depending on a truncation parameter $t \in (0, 1]$, are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 s_t & - & s'_t & - & g_t & & \sigma_t & - & \sigma'_t & - & \gamma_t \\
 | & & | & & | & \iff & | & & | & & | \\
 p_t & - & p'_t & - & b_t & & \pi_t & - & \pi'_t & - & \beta_t
 \end{array}$$

Here p_t, g_t, s_t, b_t are the Poisson, Gaussian, shifted Gaussian and Bessel laws, $\pi_t, \gamma_t, \sigma_t, \beta_t$ are the free Poisson, semicircular, shifted semicircular and free Bessel laws, and the prime signs denote the symmetric versions.

The laws at the corners of the above two rectangles are known to form semi-groups with respect to convolution and free convolution, respectively, and correspond to each other via the Bercovici-Pata bijection [11]. We will present here a simple proof for this fact, by using cumulants and free cumulants.

Finally, we will investigate some more general classification problems. The idea is that the above 6-classification results concern the following two situations:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S_n^+ & \subset & G_{free} & \subset & O_n^+ \\
 \cup & & & & \cup \\
 S_n & \subset & G_{class} & \subset & O_n
 \end{array}$$

The unifying problem concerns the classification of the quantum groups satisfying $S_n \subset G \subset O_n^+$. We don't have an answer here, but we will present some advances on the problem, notably with the construction of a new example.

This new quantum group, that we denote O_n^* , is constructed via Tannakian duality, by using a certain category of partitions. We will discuss the computation

of the asymptotic laws of characters for this quantum group, and make some comments on the subsequent Hopf algebra problematics.

As a conclusion, the present results bring us one step further into the clarification of the relationship between free quantum groups and free probability, from the representation theory point of view. For more direct connections, see [17].

Finally, let us mention that the present work raises a number of natural conceptual questions, that we were unable to answer so far:

- (1) Relation with the Doplicher-Roberts duality. The present work shares some similarities with the Doplicher-Roberts duality [15], because in our Tannakian duality results, “the category comes with no functor”. However, our point of view is quite different: the objects that we axiomatize and classify are rather families of groups $G = (G_n)$, with $G_n \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$.
- (2) Intrinsic characterization of the easy groups. The above-mentioned groups $O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n, S'_n, B'_n$, that we call “easy”, are of course all well-known, and have a very simple structure: they all appear from O_n, S_n and \mathbb{Z}_2 , via some simple product operations. It is quite unclear, however, how to find a simple abstract characterization of this family of groups.

Summarizing, the “easiness” condition introduced in this paper remains of a quite technical nature: this condition should be regarded as the “price to pay” for restricting attention to the truly easy case, in connection with liberation issues.

Some other questions, of more technical nature, will be discussed in the end of the paper. We intend to come back to all these questions in some future work.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sections 1 and 2, we present a combinatorial approach to the compact groups satisfying $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$, which leads to the above classification results. In Sections 3 and 4, we present some similar results for the free quantum groups, and we establish the correspondence between the classical and the quantum groups. In Section 5 we discuss the relation with the Bercovici-Pata bijection. In Section 6 we investigate the general classification problem in the case $S_n \subset G \subset O_n^+$, with the construction of the quantum group O_n^* . The final Section 7 contains a few concluding remarks.

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1. HOMOGENEOUS GROUPS

We are interested in compact groups of orthogonal matrices containing the symmetric group, $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$. We call such a group *homogeneous*.

The first remark is that G can be finite or not. However, we will make no distinction between these two cases. Our approach will be based on certain uniform results, coming from Tannakian duality.

Let us first examine the case of an arbitrary group $G \subset O_n$. The elements $g \in G$ act on the vectors $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n$, hence on the tensor products of such vectors:

$$g^{\otimes k}(\xi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_k) = g\xi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes g\xi_k$$

In other words, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have a unitary representation of G on the Hilbert space $(\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes k}$. The Tannakian duality theorem roughly states that G can be reconstructed from the Hom-spaces for these representations.

It is convenient to introduce these Hom-spaces as follows.

Definition 1.1. *Associated to a compact group $G \subset O_n$ are the vector spaces*

$$C_G(k, l) = \{T \in C(k, l) | Tg^{\otimes k} = g^{\otimes l}T, \forall g \in G\}$$

where $C(k, l)$ is the space of linear maps $T : (\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes l}$.

As a first remark, for the trivial group $G = \{1\}$ we have $C_G(k, l) = C(k, l)$. Some other well-known examples are provided by the groups O_n, S_n , where the spaces $C_G(k, l)$ consist respectively of linear combinations of Brauer diagrams, and of partitions. This will be explained in detail later on.

We denote by e_1, \dots, e_n the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n . Also, we agree to identify the elements of $C(0, l)$ with the elements of $(\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes l}$, via $T \rightarrow T(1)$.

Proposition 1.2. *The collection of vector spaces $C_G(k, l)$ is a symmetric tensor category with duals, in the sense that it has the following properties:*

- (1) $T, T' \in C_G$ implies $T \otimes T' \in C_G$.
- (2) If $T, T' \in C_G$ are composable, then $TT' \in C_G$.
- (3) $T \in C_G$ implies $T^* \in C_G$.
- (4) $id(x) = x$ is in $C_G(1, 1)$.
- (5) $\sigma(x \otimes y) = y \otimes x$ is in $C_G(2, 2)$.
- (6) $\xi = \sum e_i \otimes e_i$ is in $C_G(0, 2)$.

Proof. The first five assertions are clear from definitions, and the last one follows from the orthogonality of the elements of G :

$$\begin{aligned}
g^{\otimes 2}\xi &= \sum_i ge_i \otimes ge_i \\
&= \sum_{ijk} g_{ji}e_j \otimes g_{ki}e_k \\
&= \sum_{jk} (gg^t)_{jk}e_j \otimes e_k \\
&= \sum_{jk} \delta_{jk}e_j \otimes e_k \\
&= \xi
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

The terminology in above statement probably deserves a few more explanations. First, the conditions (1,2,3,4) tell us that C_G is a tensor category. The condition (5) tells us that C_G is symmetric. As for (6), this condition guarantees the fact that all the objects of C_G are self-dual, in the categorical sense.

The basic example is provided by the trivial group $G = \{1\}$. The category $C = C_{\{1\}}$ associated to it is the one formed by the tensor powers of \mathbb{C}^n , with the arrows being the linear maps between such tensor powers.

Theorem 1.3. *The construction $G \rightarrow C_G$ induces a one-to-one correspondence between:*

- (1) *Compact subgroups $G \subset O_n$.*
- (2) *Symmetric tensor categories with duals $C_x \subset C$.*

Proof. This is a well-known version of the classical Tannakian duality theorem. In what follows we present an outline of a functional analytic proof, based on the general Hopf algebra results of Woronowicz in [28].

Let $C_x \subset C$ be a symmetric tensor category with duals. We can define a subset $G \subset O_n$ in the following way:

$$G = \bigcap_{k,l} \bigcap_{T \in C_x(k,l)} \{g \in O_n | Tg^{\otimes k} = g^{\otimes l}T\}$$

It follows from definitions that G is a closed subgroup of O_n , and that we have $C_x \subset C_G$. The point is to prove that this latter inclusion is an equality.

For this purpose, we can apply the results in [28]. With the notations and terminology from there, let A be the minimal model for C_x .

Since C_x is symmetric, A is commutative, and by the Gelfand theorem we have $A = C(G')$ for a certain group $G' \subset O_n$. Now since A is the minimal model for C_x , we get on one hand $G = G'$, and on the other hand, $C_{G'} = C_x$.

Thus we have $C_G = C_x$, and we are done. \square

We are now in position of discussing the case of homogeneous groups. The idea is to use the contravariant property of the correspondence $G \rightarrow C_G$. If we denote by C_S the tensor category associated to S_n , we have the following result.

Theorem 1.4. *The construction $G \rightarrow C_G$ induces a one-to-one correspondence between:*

- (1) *Homogeneous groups, $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$.*
- (2) *Symmetric tensor categories with duals $C_x \subset C_S$.*

Proof. It follows from definitions that the correspondence in Theorem 1.3 is contravariant, in the sense that $H \subset G$ implies $C_G \subset C_H$. Indeed, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} T \in C_G(k, l) &\implies Tg^{\otimes k} = g^{\otimes l}T, \forall g \in G \\ &\implies Tg^{\otimes k} = g^{\otimes l}T, \forall g \in H \\ &\implies T \in C_H(k, l) \end{aligned}$$

With $H = S_n$, this tells us that the tensor categories associated to the homogeneous groups are precisely the subcategories of C_S , and we get the result. \square

Summarizing, Tannakian duality tells us that the classification of homogeneous groups is equivalent to the classification of the tensor subcategories of C_S .

In order to make further advances on this problem, we present now a detailed description of C_S . The results here are quite well-known, and can be found at various places in the symmetric group literature.

Definition 1.5. *We denote by $P(k, l)$ the set of partitions of the set with repetitions $\{1, \dots, k, 1, \dots, l\}$. (A partition is a decomposition into disjoint, non-empty subsets. Those subsets are called the blocks of the partition.) Such a partition will be pictured as*

$$p = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \dots k \\ \mathcal{P} \\ 1 \dots l \end{array} \right\}$$

where \mathcal{P} is a diagram joining the elements in the same block of the partition.

Observe that $P(k, l)$ is in correspondence with the set $P(k + l)$ of partitions of $\{1, \dots, k + l\}$. As an example, consider the following partition in $P(6)$:

$$p = \{1, 2, 5\} \cup \{3, 4\} \cup \{6\}$$

The corresponding element of $P(6, 0)$ is pictured as follows:

$$p_{60} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline & & & \sqcup & & \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

The corresponding element of $P(0, 6)$ is pictured as follows:

$$p_{06} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \hline & & & \sqcap & & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

As for the corresponding element of $P(5, 1)$, this is pictured as follows:

$$p_{51} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \\ \hline & & & \sqcup & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

We fix now a number $n \in \mathbb{N}$. All indices will vary in the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

Definition 1.6. *Associated to any partition $p \in P(k, l)$ and any multi-indices $i = (i_1, \dots, i_k)$ and $j = (j_1, \dots, j_l)$ is a number $\delta_p(i, j) \in \{0, 1\}$, as follows:*

- (1) *We put the indices of i, j on the points of p , in the obvious way.*
- (2) *If all the strings of p join equal indices, we set $\delta_p(i, j) = 1$.*
- (3) *If some strings of p join different indices, we set $\delta_p(i, j) = 0$.*

Here is a series of basic examples, with the partitions represented by the corresponding pictures, drawn according to the above conventions:

$$\delta_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ | \\ 1 \end{array} \right\} (a, b) = \delta_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sqcap \\ 1 \ 2 \end{array} \right\} (, ab) = \delta_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \\ \sqcup \end{array} \right\} (ab,) = \delta_{ab}$$

In this equality the δ symbol on the right is a usual Kronecker symbol.

Definition 1.7. *Associated to any partition $p \in P(k, l)$ is the linear map*

$$T_p(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_p(i, j) e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

where e_1, \dots, e_n is the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n .

Here are a few examples of such linear maps, which are of certain interest for the considerations to follow:

$$\begin{aligned} T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= e_a \otimes e_b \\ T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= e_b \otimes e_a \\ T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= \delta_{ab} e_a \otimes e_a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline | & | \\ \hline | & | \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= \sum_{cd} e_c \otimes e_d \\
T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \sqcup \\ \hline | \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= \delta_{ab} \sum_{cd} e_c \otimes e_d \\
T_- \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \sqcup \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} (e_a \otimes e_b) &= \delta_{ab} \sum_c e_c \otimes e_c
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that in the second formula, the two strings are assumed to belong to different blocks, whereas in the third formula all strings belong to the same block.

We introduce now a number of algebraic operations on partitions.

Definition 1.8. *The tensor product, composition and involution of partitions are obtained by horizontal and vertical concatenation and upside-down turning*

$$\begin{aligned}
p \otimes q &= \{\mathcal{P}\mathcal{Q}\} \\
pq &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{Q} \\ \mathcal{P} \end{array} \right\} - \{\text{closed blocks}\} \\
p^* &= \{\mathcal{P}^\sim\}
\end{aligned}$$

where $p = \{\mathcal{P}\}$ and $q = \{\mathcal{Q}\}$ are the pictorial representations of p, q .

Observe that the composition is only partially defined: the number of upper points of p must be equal to the number of lower points of q . If this is the case then we can perform the vertical concatenation, which consists in identifying the upper points of p with the corresponding lower points of q . By doing this we might get one or several closed blocks, i.e., blocks which are not attached to the lower points of p or the upper points of q . Those blocks will be removed for getting the composition of p and q . The number of those closed blocks will be denoted by $b(p, q)$.

Finally, we use the following notations:

$$\uparrow = \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline | \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad \downarrow = \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline | \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \quad | = \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline | \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

Observe that we have $\uparrow \in P(0, 1)$, $\downarrow \in P(1, 0)$, and $| \in P(1, 1)$.

Proposition 1.9. *We have the following formulae:*

- (1) $T_{p \otimes q} = T_p \otimes T_q$.
- (2) $T_{pq} = n^{-b(p, q)} T_p T_q$.
- (3) $T_{p^*} = T_p^*$.
- (4) For $p = |$ we have $T_p(x) = x$.
- (5) For $p = \times$ we have $T_p(x \otimes y) = y \otimes x$.

(6) For $p = \square$ we have $T_p(1) = \sum e_i \otimes e_i$.

Proof. (1) This follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{p \otimes q}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \otimes e_{I_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{I_K}) \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \sum_{J_1 \dots J_L} \delta_{p \otimes q}(iI, jJ) e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \otimes e_{J_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_L} \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \sum_{J_1 \dots J_L} \delta_p(i, j) \delta_q(I, J) e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \otimes e_{J_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_L} \\
&= T_p(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) \otimes T_q(e_{I_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{I_K}) \\
&= (T_p \otimes T_q)(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \otimes e_{I_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{I_K})
\end{aligned}$$

(2) This follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
T_p T_q(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) &= T_p \left(\sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_q(i, j) e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \right) \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_q(i, j) \sum_{J_1 \dots J_L} \delta_p(j, J) e_{J_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_L} \\
&= \sum_{J_1 \dots J_L} n^{b(p, q)} \delta_{pq}(i, J) e_{J_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_L} \\
&= n^{b(p, q)} T_{pq}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k})
\end{aligned}$$

(3) This follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle T_p^*(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}), e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \rangle &= \langle e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}, T_p(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) \rangle \\
&= \delta_p(i, j) \\
&= \delta_{p^*}(j, i) \\
&= \langle T_{p^*}(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}), e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

As for (4), (5), (6), these follow from definitions. \square

Theorem 1.10. *The tensor category of S_n is given by:*

$$C_S(k, l) = \text{span}(T_p | p \in P(k, l))$$

Moreover, for $k + l \leq n$ the maps on the right are linearly independent.

Proof. This is a well-known result. First, Proposition 1.9 tells us that the spaces on the right form a symmetric tensor category with duals. Thus by Theorem 1.3, they are equal to C_G for a certain subgroup $G \subset O_n$.

For any partition $p \in P(k, l)$ and any permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
T_p \sigma^{\otimes k}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) &= T_p(e_{i_{\sigma(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_{\sigma(k)}}) \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_p(j, \sigma(i)) e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \\
&= \sum_{J_1 \dots J_l} \delta_p(\sigma(J), \sigma(i)) e_{J_{\sigma(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_{\sigma(l)}} \\
&= \sum_{J_1 \dots J_l} \delta_p(J, i) e_{J_{\sigma(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{J_{\sigma(l)}} \\
&= \sigma^{\otimes l} T_p(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k})
\end{aligned}$$

This shows that we have $C_G \subset C_S$, so by the functoriality of the correspondence $G \rightarrow C_G$, explained in the proof of Theorem 1.4, we get $S_n \subset G$.

In order to prove the reverse inclusion, consider the following vector:

$$\xi_k = \sum_i e_i^{\otimes k}$$

This vector is the one associated to the one-block partition in $P(k)$, so it has to be invariant by the action of G . A straightforward verification of the invariance condition at $k = 1, 2, 3$ shows that any element $g \in G$ must be a permutation matrix. Thus we have $G \subset S_n$, which completes the proof of the first assertion.

For the second assertion, by using $P(k, l) \simeq P(k + l)$ we can restrict attention to the case $k = 0$, and the result follows from a well-known dimension count. \square

As a conclusion to the considerations in this section, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.11. *The construction $G \rightarrow C_G$ induces a one-to-one correspondence between:*

- (1) *Homogeneous groups $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$.*
- (2) *Symmetric tensor categories with duals $C_x \subset \text{span}(T_p | p \in P)$.*

Proof. This is a reformulation of Theorem 1.4, by using Theorem 1.10. \square

2. EASY GROUPS

We know from Theorem 1.11 that the classification of homogeneous groups is equivalent to the classification of the tensor subcategories of $\text{span}(T_p | p \in P)$.

This latter problem, while being a purely combinatorial one, is not easy to solve. In fact, there are many examples of homogeneous groups, and a general classification result for them seems to be out of reach for the moment.

In what follows we restrict attention to a certain special class of homogeneous groups. These are the most tractable ones, and we call them “easy”.

Definition 2.1. *An homogeneous group $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$ is called easy when its associated tensor category is spanned by partitions.*

In other words, we call a group G easy when its associated tensor category is of the form $C_G = \text{span}(T_p | p \in P_g)$, for a certain collection of subsets $P_g \subset P$.

As a first remark, the easiness condition is not automatic. For instance the Coxeter group of type D, consisting of hyperoctahedral matrices having an even number of -1 entries, is by definition homogeneous, but can be shown not to be easy. The details of the proof of that claim are quite technical, and won't be given here.

On the positive side, a number of basic examples of groups, such as S_n or O_n , can be shown to be easy. This will be discussed later on in this section.

For the moment, our first purpose is to reformulate Theorem 1.11, in the case of easy groups. The idea is to delinearize the axioms of tensor categories.

Definition 2.2. *A category of partitions is a collection of subsets $P_x(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$, subject to the following conditions:*

- (1) P_x is stable by tensor product.
- (2) P_x is stable by composition.
- (3) P_x is stable by involution.
- (4) P_x contains the “unit” partition $|$.
- (5) P_x contains the “symmetry” partition \times .
- (6) P_x contains the “duality” partition \sqcap .

The relation with the above considerations is as follows.

Proposition 2.3. *Let P_x be a category of partitions, and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

- (1) $C_x = \text{span}(T_p | p \in P_x)$ is a symmetric tensor category with duals.
- (2) The associated homogeneous group $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$, with $C_x = C_G$, is easy.
- (3) Any easy group appears in this way.

Proof. The first assertion follows by using the conversion formulae in Proposition 1.9, and the second assertion is clear from definitions.

For the third assertion, let G be an easy group, and consider the collection of sets $P_G = \{p \in P | T_p \in C_G\}$. It follows from definitions that P_G is a category of partitions, and that the associated group is G , and we are done. \square

We recall that a $n \times n$ matrix is called *monomial* if it has exactly one nonzero entry in each row and each column. The basic examples are the permutation matrices, where the nonzero entries are by definition all equal to 1.

Proposition 2.4. *The following are homogeneous groups:*

- (1) O_n itself.
- (2) S_n itself.

- (3) $H_n = \mathbb{Z}_2 \wr S_n$: the hyperoctahedral group, consisting of monomial matrices with ± 1 nonzero entries. (The symbol \wr denotes here the wreath product.)
- (4) $B_n \simeq O_{n-1}$: the bistochastic group, consisting of orthogonal matrices having sum 1 in each row and each column.
- (5) $S'_n = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times S_n$: the group of permutation matrices multiplied by ± 1 .
- (6) $B'_n = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times B_n$: the group of bistochastic matrices multiplied by ± 1 .

Proof. Note that all considered matrices are orthogonal. The groups in the statement are all homogeneous, because they are compact and contain S_n . In fact, the inclusions between them are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 B_n & \subset & B'_n & \subset & O_n \\
 \cup & & \cup & & \cup \\
 S_n & \subset & S'_n & \subset & H_n
 \end{array}$$

These isomorphisms as well as those claimed in the proposition are proved as follows:

(3) It is well-known that H_n is the symmetry group of the hypercube in \mathbb{R}^n , and this shows that we have a semidirect product decomposition $H_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^{\times n} \rtimes S_n$. But this latter semidirect product is by definition the wreath product $\mathbb{Z}_2 \wr S_n$.

(4) First, for an orthogonal matrix $g \in O_n$, the condition $g \in B_n$ is equivalent to the condition $g\xi = \xi$, where ξ is the column vector filled with 1's. But this latter condition is equivalent to $g\xi^\perp = \xi^\perp$, and this gives $B_n \simeq O_{n-1}$.

(5,6) The isomorphisms here are clear from definitions. \square

We make the following convention. The *even part* of a category of partitions P_x is by definition the following collection of sets:

$$P'_x(k, l) = \begin{cases} P_x(k, l) & \text{for } k + l \text{ even} \\ \emptyset & \text{for } k + l \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

It follows from definitions that P'_x is a category of partitions if P_x is one. Observe also that we have $P''_x = P'_x$. For more details regarding this construction, see [3].

Proposition 2.5. *The groups in Proposition 2.4 are all easy, and the corresponding categories of partitions can be chosen as follows:*

- (1) O_n : all pairings (i.e., partitions with blocks of size 2).
- (2) S_n : all partitions.
- (3) H_n : partitions with blocks of even size.
- (4) B_n : partitions consisting of blocks of size 1 and 2.

- (5) S'_n : even part of all partitions (i.e., partitions with an even number of blocks of odd size).
- (6) B'_n : even part of partitions consisting of blocks of size 1 and 2 (i.e., partitions with any number of blocks of size 2 and an even number of blocks of size 1).

Proof. This follows from a case-by-case computation of the corresponding tensor category, most of the results being actually well-known.

(1) This is known since Brauer, and follows in our frame quite easily from Theorem 1.11. Indeed, since O_n is the biggest homogeneous group, by functoriality its category of partitions should be the smallest one allowed by the axioms. And this latter category is the one formed by all pairings.

(2) This follows either directly from Theorem 1.10, or once again by using Theorem 1.11, along with a functoriality argument.

(3) This follows from a routine verification, and we refer to [6] for details.

(4) This follows from the proof of Proposition 2.4. Indeed, for an element $g \in O_n$, the condition $g \in B_n$ is equivalent to $g\xi = \xi$ (implying that singletons have to be in the category), and this gives the result.

(5) This follows from (3) and (6). Indeed, we have $S'_n = H_n \cap B'_n$, and by using a functoriality argument we get the category in the statement.

(6) For an element $g \in O_n$, the condition $g \in B'_n$ is equivalent to $g\xi = \pm\xi$, which is in turn equivalent to $(g \otimes g)(\xi \otimes \xi) = \xi \otimes \xi$. This yields that two (and thus any even number of) singletons belong to the category. This gives the result. \square

In what follows, we will show that the 6 easy groups in Proposition 2.5 are in fact the only ones. As a first result in this sense, we have the following uniform approach to the groups O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n .

Theorem 2.6. *To any subset $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ we associate the sets $P_L(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$ consisting of partitions having the property that the size of each block is an element of L . Then P_L is a category of partitions precisely for the following 4 sets:*

- (1) $L = \{2\}$, producing the group O_n .
- (2) $L = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, producing the group S_n .
- (3) $L = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$, producing the group H_n .
- (4) $L = \{1, 2\}$, producing the group B_n .

Proof. The fact that the 4 sets in the statement produce indeed the above 4 groups follows from Proposition 2.5.

So, assume that $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ is such that P_L is a category of partitions. We know from the axioms that \sqcap must be in the category, so we have $2 \in L$. We claim that the following conditions must be satisfied as well:

$$k, l \in L, k > l \implies k - l \in L$$

$$k \in L, k \geq 2 \implies 2k - 2 \in L$$

Indeed, we will prove that both conditions follow from the axioms of the categories of partitions. Let us denote by $b_k \in P(0, k)$ the one-block partition:

$$b_k = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\quad\quad\quad} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad \cdots \quad k \end{array} \right\}$$

For $k > l$, we can write b_{k-l} in the following way:

$$b_k = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\quad\quad\quad} \\ | \quad | \quad \cdots \quad | \quad | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad \cdots \quad l \quad l+1 \quad \cdots \quad k \\ \overline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad \quad \quad \overline{\quad\quad\quad} \\ | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ 1 \quad \cdots \quad k-l \end{array} \right\}$$

In other words, we have the following formula:

$$b_{k-l} = (b_l^* \otimes |\otimes^{k-l})b_k$$

Since all the terms of this composition are in P_L , we have $b_{k-l} \in P_L$, and this proves our first claim. As for the second claim, this can be proved in a similar way, by capping two adjacent k -blocks with a 2-block, in the middle.

With these conditions in hand, we can conclude in the following way.

Case 1. Assume $1 \in L$. By using the first condition with $l = 1$ we get:

$$k \in L \implies k - 1 \in L$$

This shows that we must have $L = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, for a certain number $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. On the other hand, by using the second condition we get:

$$\begin{aligned} m \in L &\implies 2m - 2 \in L \\ &\implies 2m - 2 \leq m \\ &\implies m \in \{1, 2, \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

The case $m = 1$ being excluded by the condition $2 \in L$, we reach to one of the two sets producing the groups S_n, B_n .

Case 2. Assume $1 \notin L$. By using the first condition with $l = 2$ we get:

$$k \in L \implies k - 2 \in L$$

This shows that we must have $L = \{2, 4, \dots, 2p\}$, for a certain number $p \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. On the other hand, by using the second condition we get:

$$\begin{aligned} 2p \in L &\implies 4p - 2 \in L \\ &\implies 4p - 2 \leq 2p \\ &\implies p \in \{1, \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

Thus L must be one of the two sets producing O_n, H_n , and we are done. \square

We are now in position of starting the classification of easy groups. This will be basically done by extending the proof of Theorem 2.6, by taking some special care of the possible singletons. In order to distinguish between the various types of singletons and units, we use the notations preceding Proposition 1.9. Recall also that vertical concatenation of partitions is given in our frame by taking the tensor product; e.g., the double singleton in $P(0, 2)$ corresponds to $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow$.

Given $p \in P(k, l)$, we denote by $\bar{p} \in P(0, k + l)$ the partition obtained from p by rotating counterclockwise the upper k points. Here are some examples:

$$\begin{aligned} p = \uparrow &\implies \bar{p} = \uparrow \\ p = \downarrow &\implies \bar{p} = \uparrow \\ p = | &\implies \bar{p} = \sqcap \\ p = \sqcap &\implies \bar{p} = \sqcap \\ p = \sqcup &\implies \bar{p} = \sqcap \\ p = \sqcup \otimes \uparrow &\implies \bar{p} = \sqcap \otimes \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

We write $b \subset p$ in the case where b is a block of a partition p .

Lemma 2.7. *Let P_x be a category of partitions.*

- (1) $p \in P_x$ implies $\bar{p} \in P_x$.
- (2) $b \subset p \in P_x$ implies $b \in P_x$ or $\uparrow \otimes b \in P_x$.
- (3) If $p \in P$ has blocks $b_1, \dots, b_s \in P_x$, then $p \in P_x$.

Proof. (1) This follows from the well-known fact that the rotation maps $p \rightarrow \bar{p}$ implement Frobenius duality, and P_x must be closed under this duality.

In pictorial form, the proof is as follows. Consider the partition p :

$$p = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \dots & k \\ & \mathcal{P} & \\ 1 & \dots & l \end{array} \right\}$$

The partition \bar{p} being obtained by counterclockwise turning, we have:

$$\bar{p} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \overline{|} & \dots & \overline{\sqcap} & \dots & \overline{|} \\ 1 & \dots & k & k+1 & \dots & 2k \\ | & \dots & | & & \mathcal{P} & \\ 1 & \dots & k & k+1 & \dots & k+l \end{array} \right\}$$

By expanding the picture on top, which implements the rotation, we get:

$$\bar{p} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccccc} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ 1 \end{array} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} | \\ 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ 2 \end{array} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ 3 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} | \\ 4 \end{array} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \begin{array}{c} | \\ 1 \end{array} & \dots & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ k-1 \end{array} & \dots & \dots & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ k \end{array} & \dots & \begin{array}{c} | \\ 2k-2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} | \\ 1 \end{array} & \dots & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k-1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ k \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ k+1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k+2 \end{array} & \dots & \begin{array}{c} | \\ 2k \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} | \\ 1 \end{array} & \dots & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k-1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k+1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} | \\ k+2 \end{array} & \mathcal{P} & \dots \\ 1 & \dots & k-1 & k & k+1 & k+2 & \dots & k+l \end{array} \right\}$$

In other words, we have the following formula:

$$\bar{p} = (|\otimes^k \otimes p)(|\otimes^{k-1} \otimes \sqcap \otimes |\otimes^{k-1}) \dots (|\otimes \sqcap \otimes |)\sqcap$$

Since all the terms of this composition are in P_x , we have $\bar{p} \in P_x$ as claimed.

(2) By using the first assertion, we can assume $p \in P_x(0, k)$ for some k .

Next, we can cap p with copies of \sqcup , in order to get rid of all the blocks, except for b . The resulting partition p' will consist of b , plus possibly of a number of singletons, which can be at right, at left, or between the legs of b .

Then, we can cap again p with copies of \sqcup , in order to get rid of pairs of these singletons. The resulting partition will consist of b , and of at most one singleton.

Finally, by using once again the rotations coming from Frobenius duality, this possible singleton can be chosen to be at left, and this finishes the proof.

(3) By recurrence, it is enough to prove the following statement: if p is a disjoint union of partitions q and r and if $q, r \in P_x$ then $p \in P_x$.

In order to prove this latter statement, we can first use the rotations in (1), as to assume that p, q, r have no upper points.

With this assumption in hand, we can proceed as follows. First, from $q, r \in P_x$ we get $q \otimes r \in P_x$. Now this partition $q \otimes r$ is a particular case of a disjoint union of the partitions q and r , and one can pass from $q \otimes r$ to p by rearranging the legs, i.e. by using suitable compositions with the basic crossing χ . Since P_x is stable by composition and contains the basic crossing, we get $p \in P_x$, and we are done. \square

Theorem 2.8. *There are exactly 6 easy groups, namely:*

- (1) *The orthogonal group O_n .*
- (2) *The symmetric group S_n .*
- (3) *The hyperoctahedral group H_n .*
- (4) *The bistochastic group B_n .*

- (5) The group $S'_n = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times S_n$.
- (6) The group $B'_n = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times B_n$.

Proof. By using Proposition 2.3, it is enough to show that there are exactly 6 categories of partitions, namely those in Proposition 2.5.

So, let P_x be a category of partitions. We have three cases, depending on whether the singleton \uparrow and the double singleton $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow$ are or are not in P_x .

Case 1. Assume $\uparrow \in P_x$. In this case we can cap the partition $\uparrow \otimes b$ in Lemma 2.7 (1) with a \downarrow at left, as to get $b \in P_x$. Thus Lemma 2.7 (2) becomes:

$$b \subset p \in P_x \implies b \in P_x$$

Consider now the set $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ consisting of the sizes of the one-block partitions in P_x . We construct as in Theorem 2.6 the sets $P_L(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$, consisting of partitions having the property that the size of each block is an element of L .

We claim that we have $P_x = P_L$, as subsets of P . Indeed, the inclusion $P_x \subset P_L$ follows from the above-mentioned enhanced formulation of Lemma 2.7 (2), and the inclusion $P_L \subset P_x$ follows from Lemma 2.7 (3).

With this result in hand, Theorem 2.6 applies and shows that we are in one of the 4 situations described there, leading to the groups O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n .

This finishes the proof in the present case. Observe that from $\uparrow \in P_x$ we get $1 \in L$, so we are in fact in one of the two cases leading to the groups S_n, B_n .

Case 2. Assume $\uparrow \notin P_x, \uparrow \otimes \uparrow \notin P_x$. We will show that the second possible conclusion of Lemma 2.7 (2), namely $\uparrow \otimes b \in P_x$, cannot happen in this case.

Indeed, by capping $\uparrow \otimes b$ at left with \sqcup we get b' , the block having size that of b minus 1. Now by capping $\uparrow \otimes b$ with $(b')^*$ at right we get $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow \in P_x$, contradiction.

Summarizing, we are in a situation similar to that in Case 1, namely:

$$b \subset p \in P_x \implies b \in P_x$$

By arguing like in Case 1 we conclude that we are in one of the cases described by Theorem 2.6: more specifically, in one of the two cases leading to O_n, H_n .

Case 3. Assume $\uparrow \notin P_x, \uparrow \otimes \uparrow \in P_x$. This is the remaining situation, and our first claim is that the odd part of the category vanishes in this case.

Indeed, by capping any odd partition with double singletons $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow$ we would reach to a singleton \uparrow , contradiction.

Now since the odd part vanishes, Lemma 2.7 (2) reads as follows:

$$b \subset p \in P_x, b \text{ even} \implies b \in P_x$$

$$b \subset p \in P_x, b \text{ odd} \implies \uparrow \otimes b \in P_x$$

Consider now the set $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ consisting of the sizes of the one-block partitions in P_x . Since the odd part of P_x vanishes, we have $L \subset 2\mathbb{N}$.

We claim that the following conditions must be satisfied:

$$k \in L, k > 2 \implies k - 2 \in L$$

$$k \in L \implies 2k - 2 \in L$$

Indeed, let $k \in L$. This means that the one-block partition of size k is in P_x .

By capping this partition with a \sqcup we get that the one-block partition of size $k - 2$ is in P_x , so we get $k - 2 \in L$ as claimed.

Also, by capping two copies of this partition with a \sqcup in the middle, we get that the one-block partition of size $2k - 2$ is in P_x , hence $2k - 2 \in L$ as claimed.

Summarizing, $L \subset 2\mathbb{N}$ is a subset satisfying the above two conditions, and it follows that we have either $L = \{2\}$, or $L = 2\mathbb{N}$.

On the other hand, from $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow \in P_x$ we get that P_x contains all the partitions formed by pairings and by an even number of singletons.

Thus in the case $L = \{2\}$ we are done, and we get the group B'_n .

In the case $L = 2\mathbb{N}$, from the fact that P_x contains $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow$ plus all blocks of even size we get from the axioms of the categories of partitions that P_x contains the even part of the category of all partitions, and we get the group S'_n . (Note that we can cap even blocks with $\uparrow \otimes \uparrow$ to produce an even number of odd blocks.) \square

3. QUANTUM GROUPS

In this section we discuss the quantum analogues of the various results in the previous sections. The comparison between the classical and the quantum results will lead to the correspondence announced in the abstract.

We use the following formalism, obtained by adapting to our situation the general axioms from Woronowicz's fundamental paper [27].

Definition 3.1. *An orthogonal Hopf algebra is a C^* -algebra A , given with a system of n^2 self-adjoint generators $u_{ij} \in A$, subject to the following conditions:*

- (1) *The inverse of $u = (u_{ij})$ is the transpose matrix $u^t = (u_{ji})$.*
- (2) *$\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$ defines a morphism $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$.*
- (3) *$\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$ defines a morphism $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.*
- (4) *$S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}$ defines a morphism $S : A \rightarrow A^{op}$.*

It follows from definitions that the morphisms Δ, ε, S satisfy the usual axioms for a comultiplication, counit and antipode, namely:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \otimes id)\Delta &= (id \otimes \Delta)\Delta \\ (\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta &= id \\ (id \otimes \varepsilon)\Delta &= id \\ m(S \otimes id)\Delta &= \varepsilon(.)1 \\ m(id \otimes S)\Delta &= \varepsilon(.)1 \end{aligned}$$

m is here multiplication, in the form $m(a \otimes b) = ab$.

Observe that the square of the antipode is the identity, $S^2 = id$.

The basic example is the algebra $C(G)$, with $G \subset O_n$ compact group. Here the standard generators are the matrix coordinates $u_{ij} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and the morphisms Δ, ε, S are the transpose of the multiplication, unit and inverse map of G .

In what follows we will be interested in the free analogue of $C(G)$. In the cases $G = O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n, S'_n, B'_n$, this algebra can be introduced as follows.

Definition 3.2. *A matrix $u \in M_n(A)$ over a C^* -algebra is called:*

- (1) Orthogonal, if its entries are self-adjoint, and $uu^t = u^t u = 1$.
- (2) Magic, if it is orthogonal, and its entries are projections.
- (3) Cubic, if it is orthogonal, and $u_{ij}u_{ik} = u_{ji}u_{ki} = 0$, for $j \neq k$.
- (4) Bistochastic, if it is orthogonal, and $\sum_j u_{ij} = \sum_j u_{ji} = 1$.
- (5) Magic', if it is cubic, with the same sum on rows and columns.
- (6) Bistochastic', if it is orthogonal, with the same sum on rows and columns.

It follows from definitions that the fundamental corepresentation of the algebra $C(G_n)$, with $G = O, S, H, B, S', B'$, is respectively orthogonal, magic, cubic, bistochastic, magic' and bistochastic'. Moreover, we have the following result.

Theorem 3.3. *$C(G_n)$ with $G = O, S, H, B, S', B'$ is the universal commutative C^* -algebra generated by the entries of a $n \times n$ matrix which is respectively orthogonal, magic, cubic, bistochastic, magic' and bistochastic'.*

Proof. Let us generically call $A = C_{com}^*(u_{ij} | u = n \times n \text{ special})$ the algebra in the statement, where "special" is one of the conditions in Definition 3.2.

Our first claim is that A is an orthogonal Hopf algebra. Consider indeed the following matrices, having coefficients in $A \otimes A, \mathbb{C}, A^{op}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta u)_{ij} &= \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \\ (\varepsilon u)_{ij} &= \delta_{ij} \\ (Su)_{ij} &= u_{ji} \end{aligned}$$

The matrix $\varepsilon u = I_n$ is clearly special, and since u is special, it follows that the matrices Δu and Su are special as well. Thus we can define the morphisms $\Phi = \Delta, \varepsilon, S$ by using the universality property of A , according to the formula $\Phi(u_{ij}) = (\Phi u)_{ij}$. This finishes the proof of the above claim.

Now since A is commutative, the Gelfand theorem applies and shows that we have $A = C(G)$, for a certain compact group $G \subset O_n$. A routine verification shows that G is precisely the group in the statement. The details of the proof in the case $G = O, S, H$ can be found in [6], and the case $G = B, S', B'$ is similar. \square

We can proceed now with liberation. The idea is to remove the commutativity condition from the above presentation result.

Definition 3.4. $A_g(n)$ with $g = o, s, h, b, s', b'$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by the entries of a $n \times n$ matrix which is respectively orthogonal, magic, cubic, bistochastic, magic' and bistochastic'.

As a first remark, $A_g(n)$ is an orthogonal Hopf algebra. This follows indeed by using the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 3.3.

A morphism of orthogonal Hopf algebras $(A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$ is by definition a morphism of C^* -algebras $A \rightarrow B$ mapping $u_{ij} \rightarrow v_{ij}$ for any i, j . Observe that, in order for such a morphism to exist, the matrices u, v must have the same size. Observe also that such a morphism, if it exists, is unique.

With this definition, the above algebras $A_g(n)$ have morphisms of orthogonal Hopf algebras between them, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_o(n) & \rightarrow & A_{b'}(n) & \rightarrow & A_b(n) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & A_h(n) & \rightarrow & A_{s'}(n) & \rightarrow & A_s(n) \end{array}$$

Indeed, the existence of all the arrows follows from definitions, except for the arrows $A_b(n), A_{s'}(n) \rightarrow A_s(n)$, whose existence follows from the fact that any magic matrix is at the same time cubic and bistochastic. This latter result is well-known and elementary, and we refer to [6] for a proof.

In what follows we will extend the various results from Sections 1 and 2, our goal being to find a classification result similar to the one in Theorem 2.8.

Definition 3.5. Associated to an orthogonal Hopf algebra (A, u) are the spaces

$$C_a(k, l) = \{T \in C(k, l) | Tu^{\otimes k} = u^{\otimes l}T\}$$

where $u^{\otimes k}$ is the $n^k \times n^k$ matrix $(u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k})_{i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_k}$.

Observe that with $A = C(G)$ we get the various notions in Definition 1.1.

The vector spaces $C_a(k, l)$ form a tensor category with duals, in the sense that all the conditions in Proposition 1.2, except maybe for (5), are satisfied. Moreover, the “symmetry” condition (5) is satisfied if and only if A is commutative.

With these notations, the Tannakian duality result is as follows.

Theorem 3.6. The construction $A \rightarrow C_a$ induces a one-to-one correspondence between:

- (1) Orthogonal Hopf algebras, $A_o(n) \rightarrow A$.
- (2) Tensor categories with duals $C_a \subset C$.

Recall that C denotes the tensor category corresponding to the trivial group $G = \{1\}$.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the general results of Woronowicz in [28]. In fact, one of the main results proved by Woronowicz in [28] is precisely the unitary generalization of the above statement. \square

We proceed now with the study of the quantum analogues of the homogeneous groups. The correct generalization of the homogeneity condition $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$ from the classical case is the condition $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_s(n)$. In other words, an orthogonal Hopf algebra A will be called *homogeneous* when the canonical map $A_o(n) \rightarrow A_s(n)$ factorizes through the canonical map $A_o(n) \rightarrow A$.

As in the classical case, the study of homogeneous Hopf algebras will be performed by using the functoriality properties of Tannakian duality, along with a detailed description of the tensor category of $A_s(n)$.

We will denote this tensor category by C_{as} ; this is the free analogue of the tensor category C_S computed in Theorem 1.10.

Definition 3.7. $NC(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$ is the subset of noncrossing partitions.

It is known since [20] that, in the probabilistic context, the passage from classical to free can be understood by “restricting attention to the noncrossing partitions”. The following result, which is a free analogue of Theorem 1.10, can be regarded as a representation theory illustration of this general principle.

Theorem 3.8. *The tensor category of $A_s(n)$ is given by:*

$$C_{as}(k, l) = \text{span}(T_p | p \in NC(k, l))$$

Moreover, for $n \geq 4$ the maps on the right are linearly independent.

Proof. This result is known since [2], and we refer for [8] for a recent proof. Here is the idea: the spaces on the right form a tensor category with duals, so by Theorem 3.6 they correspond to a certain Hopf algebra $A_o(n) \rightarrow A$.

It is routine to check that we have $T_p \in C_{as}(k, l)$ for any partition $p \in NC(k, l)$, and this gives a morphism $A \rightarrow A_s(n)$.

Now since the tensor category is generated by the maps T_p with p ranging over the 1-block partitions, we get from definitions $A = A_s(n)$.

As for the second assertion, this follows from a direct dimension count. \square

We have the following free analogue of Theorem 1.11.

Theorem 3.9. *The construction $A \rightarrow C_a$ induces a one-to-one correspondence between:*

- (1) *Homogeneous Hopf algebras, $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_s(n)$.*
- (2) *Tensor categories with duals $C_a \subset \text{span}(T_p | p \in NC)$.*

Proof. This is a reformulation of Theorem 3.6, by using Theorem 3.8.

Indeed, it follows from definitions that the correspondence in Theorem 3.6 is covariant, in the sense that once we have an arrow $(A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$, at the level of the associated tensor categories we get an inclusion $C_a \subset C_b$:

$$\begin{aligned} T \in C_a(k, l) &\implies Tu^{\otimes k} = u^{\otimes l}T \\ &\implies Tv^{\otimes k} = v^{\otimes l}T \\ &\implies T \in C_b(k, l) \end{aligned}$$

Now with $B = A_s(n)$, this tells us that the tensor categories associated to the homogeneous Hopf algebras, as in Theorem 3.6, are precisely the tensor subcategories of C_{as} . Together with Theorem 3.8, this gives the result. \square

We are now in position of introducing the quantum analogues of the easy groups. We call the associated Hopf algebras “free”, by following [6]. The word “easy” will be reserved for a more general situation, discussed in section 6 below.

Definition 3.10. *An homogeneous Hopf algebra $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_s(n)$ is called free when its tensor category is spanned by (necessarily noncrossing) partitions.*

In other words, A is called free when its associated tensor category is of the form $C_a = \text{span}(T_p | p \in NC_a)$, for a certain collection of subsets $NC_a \subset NC$.

The freeness condition is probably not automatic, but we don’t have any concrete counterexample in this sense. The point is that the free analogue of the Coxeter group of type D, used as a counterexample in the classical case, would probably provide such a counterexample. However, it is not clear how to define this quantum group (precisely because of the non-easiness of the Coxeter group).

On the positive side, we will show that the general results regarding the easy groups can all be extended to the above setting.

We begin our study with a free analogue of Definition 2.2.

Definition 3.11. *A category of noncrossing partitions is a collection of subsets $NC_x(k, l) \subset NC(k, l)$, subject to the following conditions:*

- (1) NC_x is stable by tensor product.
- (2) NC_x is stable by composition.
- (3) NC_x is stable by involution.
- (4) NC_x contains the “unit” partition $|$.
- (5) NC_x contains the “duality” partition \sqcap .

In other words, the axioms for the categories of noncrossing partitions are exactly as those for the categories of partitions, with the following two changes: (1) we assume that the partitions are noncrossing, (2) the symmetry axiom, stating that the basic crossing \times is in the category, is excluded.

Proposition 3.12. *Let NC_x be a category of noncrossing partitions, and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

- (1) $C_x = \text{span}(T_p | p \in NC_x)$ is a tensor category with duals.
- (2) The associated homogeneous algebra $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_s(n)$ is free.
- (3) Any free Hopf algebra appears in this way.

Proof. This is similar to the proof of Proposition 2.3. \square

We are now in position of stating and proving the main results in this section. The idea will be to extend the results from the classical case, by taking care of avoiding any use of the symmetry axiom.

Theorem 3.13. *The algebras in Definition 3.4 are all free, and the corresponding categories of noncrossing partitions can be chosen as follows:*

- (1) $A_o(n)$: all noncrossing pairings.
- (2) $A_s(n)$: all noncrossing partitions.
- (3) $A_h(n)$: noncrossing partitions with blocks of even size.
- (4) $A_b(n)$: noncrossing partitions with blocks of size 1 and 2.
- (5) $A_{s'}(n)$: the even part of all noncrossing partitions.
- (6) $A_b(n)$: the even part of noncrossing partitions with blocks of size 1 and 2.

Proof. This follows from some routine verifications, which are partly already known. We follow the method in the proof of Proposition 2.5.

- (1) This is explained in detail in [7], and follows as well from Theorem 3.9, by using a functoriality argument.
- (2) This follows either directly from Theorem 3.8, or from Theorem 3.9, by using a functoriality argument.
- (3) This follows from the results in [6], or from a routine verification.
- (4) This follows from definitions, as in the proof of Proposition 2.5.
- (5) This follows from (3) and (6).
- (6) This follows from a direct verification. \square

Theorem 3.14. *To any subset $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ we associate the sets $NC_L(k, l) \subset NC(k, l)$ consisting of partitions having the property that the size of each block is an element of L . Then NC_L is a category of noncrossing partitions precisely for the following 4 sets:*

- (1) $L = \{2\}$, producing the algebra $A_o(n)$.
- (2) $L = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, producing the algebra $A_s(n)$.
- (3) $L = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$, producing the algebra $A_h(n)$.
- (4) $L = \{1, 2\}$, producing the algebra $A_b(n)$.

Proof. This is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.6, because that proof doesn't make use of the crossing axiom. \square

Lemma 3.15. *Let NC_x be a category of noncrossing partitions.*

- (1) $p \in NC_x$ implies $\bar{p} \in NC_x$.
- (2) $b \subset p \in NC_x$ implies $b \in NC_x$ or $\uparrow \otimes b \in NC_x$.
- (3) If $p \in NC$ has blocks $b_1, \dots, b_s \in NC_x$, then $p \in NC_x$.

Proof. This can be proved basically as Lemma 2.7, with some modifications at the end. More precisely, with the notations there, we just have to avoid the use of the crossing axiom in the proof of the final ingredient, namely the construction of a partition out of its blocks.

But this can be done in the present setting, precisely because our partitions are noncrossing. Indeed, a noncrossing partition can be built out of its blocks by iterating composition and rotation. Since both composition and rotation remain in our category of noncrossing partitions, we are done. \square

Theorem 3.16. *There are exactly 6 free Hopf algebras, namely:*

- (1) *The orthogonal algebra $A_o(n)$.*
- (2) *The symmetric algebra $A_s(n)$.*
- (3) *The hyperoctahedral algebra $A_h(n)$.*
- (4) *The bistochastic algebra $A_b(n)$.*
- (5) *The algebra $A_{s'}(n)$.*
- (6) *The algebra $A_{b'}(n)$.*

Proof. This is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.8, by using Lemma 3.15 instead of Lemma 2.7. \square

4. NONCROSSING PRESENTATIONS

In this section we present a number of abstract statements, extracted from the 6-classification results in the previous sections. These will eventually lead to a general notion of “noncrossing presentation”, for certain groups and algebras.

First of all, our various classification results from the previous sections have the following abstract reformulation.

Theorem 4.1. *For any $n \geq 3$, we have a one-to-one correspondence between:*

- (1) *Easy groups, $S_n \subset G \subset O_n$.*
- (2) *Categories of partitions, $P_x \subset P$.*
- (3) *Categories of noncrossing partitions, $NC_x \subset NC$.*
- (4) *Free Hopf algebras, $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_s(n)$.*

Proof. This follows by combining the various results from Section 2 and Section 3, the correspondences being the obvious ones.

The only point is to prove that the correspondences are indeed one-to-one. That is, we have to show that the assumption $n \geq 3$ prevents any overlapping in our 6-classification results, for the easy groups, and for the free Hopf algebras.

For this purpose, consider first the basic 6-term diagram of easy groups:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B_n & \subset & B'_n & \subset & O_n \\ \cup & & \cup & & \cup \\ S_n & \subset & S'_n & \subset & H_n \end{array}$$

It follows from definitions that all 4 horizontal inclusions are not isomorphisms, and this for any $n \geq 2$. As for the 3 vertical inclusions, these are not isomorphisms either, because for $n \geq 3$ the groups in the lower row are all finite, while the groups in the upper row are all infinite.

Consider now the basic 6-term diagram of free Hopf algebras:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_o(n) & \rightarrow & A_{b'}(n) & \rightarrow & A_b(n) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A_h(n) & \rightarrow & A_{s'}(n) & \rightarrow & A_s(n) \end{array}$$

We know from the construction of the above correspondences that the 6-term diagram formed by the Gelfand spectra of the maximal commutative quotients of these algebras is nothing but the previous diagram of easy groups, left-right turned. Thus the no-overlapping in the classical case, that we just proved, prevents as well the overlapping in the quantum case, and we are done. \square

It is probably useful to record as well what happens in the case $n = 2$. In the next two statements, we use the basic 6-term diagrams from the above proof.

Proposition 4.2. *At $n = 2$, the basic 6-term diagram of easy groups is*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{Z}_2 & \subset & \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 & \subset & \mathbb{T} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \cup & & \cup & & \cup \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 & \subset & \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 & \subset & \mathbb{Z}_4 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

where \mathbb{T} is the unit circle.

Proof. All the isomorphisms in the statement are clear from definitions:

- (1) $O_2 = \mathbb{T} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ is well-known.
- (2) $S_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2$ is trivial.
- (3) $H_2 = \mathbb{Z}_4 \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ holds because H_2 is the symmetry group of the square.
- (4) $B_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2$ follows from the isomorphism $B_2 \simeq O_1 = \{\pm 1\}$.
- (5) $S'_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ follows from (2).
- (6) $B'_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ follows from (4). \square

Theorem 4.3. *At $n = 2$, the basic 6-term diagram of free Hopf algebras is*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C(SU_2^{-1}) & \rightarrow & C^*(D_\infty) & \rightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(O_2^{-1}) & \rightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2) & \rightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) \end{array}$$

where D_∞ is the infinite dihedral group.

Proof. Most of isomorphisms in the statement are well-known:

- (1) $A_o(2) = C(SU_2^{-1})$ is discussed for instance in [7].
- (2) $A_s(2) = C(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ is known since Wang's paper [25].
- (3) $A_h(2) = C(O_2^{-1})$ is discussed for instance in [6].
- (4) $A_b(2) = C(\mathbb{Z}_2)$ follows from definitions. Indeed, since for a bistochastic matrix the sum on each row and each column must be 1, the fundamental corepresentation of $A_b(2)$ must be of the following special form:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1-a \\ 1-a & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Moreover, this matrix must be orthogonal, so in particular its entries must be self-adjoint. Thus we have $a = a^*$, and it follows that $A_b(2)$ is commutative. Thus $A_b(2)$ must be the algebra of functions on $B_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2$, and we are done.

- (5) $A_{s'}(2) = C(\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2)$ follows once again from definitions. Indeed, since for a 'magic' matrix the sum on each row and each column must be the same, the fundamental corepresentation of $A_{s'}(2)$ must be of the following form:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Moreover, from orthogonality we get $a = a^*$, $b = b^*$, and from the cubic condition we have $ab = ba = 0$. Thus $A_{s'}(2)$ is commutative, and we are done.

- (6) $A_{b'}(2) = C^*(D_\infty)$ can be proved as follows. First, the fact that the sum on each row and each column is the same is equivalent to the fact that the fundamental corepresentation must be of the following form:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

The orthogonality of this matrix is equivalent to the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= a^*, \quad b = b^* \\ a^2 + b^2 &= 1 \\ ab + ba &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The last two conditions are equivalent to $(a \pm b)^2 = 1$, so in terms of the variables $p = a + b$ and $q = a - b$, the above defining relations become:

$$\begin{aligned} p &= p^*, \quad q = q^* \\ p^2 &= q^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

In other words, $A_{b'}(2)$ is the universal algebra generated by two symmetries. Since a model for this universal algebra is provided by the group algebra of $D_\infty = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$, we have a C^* -algebra isomorphism $A_{b'}(2) \simeq C^*(D_\infty)$.

We compute now the Hopf algebra structure of $A_{b'}(2)$. The images of the standard generators a, b by the comultiplication map are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(a) &= a \otimes a + b \otimes b \\ \Delta(b) &= a \otimes b + b \otimes a \end{aligned}$$

In terms of the new generators $p = a + b$ and $q = a - b$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(p) &= \Delta(a) + \Delta(b) \\ &= a \otimes a + b \otimes b + a \otimes b + b \otimes a \\ &= (a + b) \otimes (a + b) \\ &= p \otimes p \end{aligned}$$

Also, we have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(q) &= \Delta(a) - \Delta(b) \\ &= a \otimes a + b \otimes b - a \otimes b - b \otimes a \\ &= (a - b) \otimes (a - b) \\ &= q \otimes q \end{aligned}$$

These relations show that the Hopf algebra structure of $A_{b'}(2)$ is precisely the one making p, q group-like elements. On the other hand, the standard generators of $C^*(D_\infty)$ are by definition group-like elements, so we can conclude that the above isomorphism $A_{b'}(2) \simeq C^*(D_\infty)$ is a Hopf algebra isomorphism. \square

Summarizing, at $n = 2$ the correspondences in Theorem 4.1 are no longer one-to-one, because we have only 5 free Hopf algebras, and 4 easy groups.

Let us go back now to the case $n \geq 3$. We have here 4 types of objects under correspondence, hence $4 \times 3 = 12$ underlying one-to-one maps. Our next goal will be to give an intrinsic definition to these maps, whenever possible.

Definition 4.4. *To any collection of subsets $K \subset P$ we associate the algebra*

$$A_o(n|K) = A_o(n) / \langle T_p \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}), \forall p \in K(k, l), \forall k, l \rangle$$

depending on a fixed parameter $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

In other words, we denote by $A_o(n|K)$ the universal algebra generated by the entries of an orthogonal matrix u , subject to the relations associated to the partitions in K . More precisely, asking for T_p to be in the Hom-space on the right corresponds to a collection of $n^k \times n^l$ relations between the generators u_{ij} , and the ideal on the right is the one generated by all these relations.

We denote by A_{com} the maximal commutative quotient of an algebra A . This is obtained by taking the quotient of A by its commutator ideal.

Theorem 4.5. *Assume that $G_n, P_g, NC_g, A_g(n)$ are in the correspondence given by Theorem 4.1. Then the relation between these objects is as follows:*

- (1) $NC_g = P_g \cap NC$.
- (2) $P_g = \langle NC_g, \chi \rangle$.
- (3) $C(G_n) = A_o(n|P_g)$.
- (4) $C(G_n) = A_o(n|NC_g)_{com}$.
- (5) $A_g(n) = A_o(n|NC_g)$.
- (6) $C(G_n) = A_g(n)_{com}$.

Proof. This follows from the construction of the correspondence:

- (1) This is clear from Proposition 2.5 and Theorem 3.13.
- (2) Once again, this follows from Proposition 2.5 and Theorem 3.13.
- (3) This is just a simplified writing for the correspondence in Proposition 2.3.
- (4) This follows from (5) and (6).
- (5) This is a simplified writing for the correspondence in Proposition 3.12.
- (6) This is clear from definitions. \square

It is possible to give as well a direct, abstract proof for the above result, without using the 6-classification results. For this purpose, the main technical ingredient are the following two equalities, which can be both deduced from definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} NC_x &= \langle NC_x, \chi \rangle \cap NC \\ P_x &= \langle P_x \cap NC, \chi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Observe that one key correspondence which remains non-explicit is the liberation operation $G_n \rightarrow A_g(n)$. The only way to express it is via partitions and noncrossing partitions, and the result here is best formulated as follows.

Theorem 4.6. *The passage $G_n \rightarrow A_g(n)$ can be done as follows:*

- (1) Write $C(G_n) = A_o(n|K)_{com}$, with $K \subset NC$.
- (2) Then $A_g(n) = A_o(n|K)$.

Proof. This follows from the various formulae in Theorem 4.5. \square

This statement justifies the various considerations in the introduction, in the sense that it solves the abstract liberation problem, in the orthogonal case.

We don't know what the correct analogue of this statement is, in the general unitary case. We refer to the introduction for more comments in this sense.

We don't know either how to proceed in the case where our starting object G is an abstract real algebraic variety, without group structure.

We should mention here that a definition in the case where G is the isometry group of a Riemannian manifold was proposed by Goswami in [16]. However, the relation between his construction and the present considerations is quite unclear.

5. LAWS OF CHARACTERS

In this section we investigate the representation theory aspects of the correspondence $G_n \rightarrow A_g(n)$ established in the previous section.

We use a global approach to the classical and quantum problems, in terms of orthogonal Hopf algebras. The relevant orthogonal Hopf algebra will be $C(G_n)$ in the classical case, and $A_g(n)$ in the quantum case.

We recall that, according to Woronowicz's fundamental results in [27], the algebra A has a unique bi-invariant positive unital linear form, called Haar functional. We will denote this linear form by a usual integral sign, $a \rightarrow \int a$.

In the commutative case $A = C(G)$, the Haar functional is the usual integral, with respect to the Haar measure of G :

$$\int \varphi = \int_G \varphi(g) dg$$

In general, the main representation theory problem for A , namely the classification of its irreducible representations, is closely related to the computation of certain integrals of characters. We have here the following key problem.

Problem 5.1. *What is the law of the character*

$$\chi = \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ii}$$

with respect to the Haar functional of A ?

In this statement the law in question is by definition the real probability measure μ having as moments the moments of χ :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k d\mu(x) = \int \chi^k$$

Observe that the matrix u being unitary, each of its entries has norm ≤ 1 . Thus we have $\|\chi\| \leq n$, so the measure μ is supported on $[-n, n]$.

The above-mentioned relation with representation theory comes from the following key formula, for which we refer to Woronowicz's paper [27]:

$$\int \chi^k = \dim (Fix(u^{\otimes k}))$$

In what follows we investigate the following finer version of Problem 5.1.

Problem 5.2. *Given $t \in (0, 1]$, what is the law of the truncated character*

$$\chi_t = \sum_{i=1}^{[tn]} u_{ii}$$

with respect to the Haar functional of A ?

The idea of considering truncated characters rather than plain characters is well-known in the classical context, see for instance Novak [19]. In the quantum group setting this idea appeared in [8], and is explained in detail in [6].

These considerations suggest the following general problem.

Problem 5.3. *In the context of the liberation operation $G_n \rightarrow A_g(n)$, what is the relation between the classical and quantum laws of truncated characters?*

In order to answer this question we fix an easy group G_n , and we consider the corresponding algebra $A_g(n)$. We define a set $D_k \subset P(k)$ as follows:

- (1) For $C(G_n)$ we set $D_k = P_g(k)$.
- (2) For $A_g(n)$ we set $D_k = NC_g(k)$.

We use a standard method, going back to the papers of Weingarten [26] and of Collins and Śniady [13] in the classical case, and developed for the free quantum groups in the series of papers [7], [8], [6], [4].

First, we work out the general integration formula. We denote by \vee be the set-theoretic sup of partitions, and by $b(\cdot)$ the number of blocks.

Theorem 5.4. *We have the Weingarten type formula*

$$\int u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k} = \sum_{p, q \in D_k} \delta_p(i) \delta_q(j) W_{kn}(p, q)$$

where $W_{kn} = G_{kn}^{-1}$, and $G_{kn}(p, q) = n^{b(p \vee q)}$.

Note that even in the quantum case, where p, q are in NC , the sup $p \vee q$ is still taken in the lattice of all partitions. In general, this is different from the corresponding sup in the lattice of noncrossing partitions.

Proof. This result is well-known, the idea of the proof being as follows.

First, by the general results of Woronowicz in [27], the matrix $P = (P_{ij})$ formed by the integrals on the left is the projection onto the space $Fix(u^{\otimes k})$.

Now since for n big enough the set $\{T_p | p \in D_k\}$ is a basis for $Fix(u^{\otimes k})$, it follows from linear algebra that P can be expressed in terms of the Gram matrix G of this basis, the precise formula being:

$$P_{ij} = \sum_{p,q \in D_k} \delta_p(i) \delta_q(j) G^{-1}(p, q)$$

The Gram matrix is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} G(p, q) &= \langle T_p, T_q \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \delta_p(i) \delta_q(i) \\ &= \sum_i \delta_{p \vee q}(i) \\ &= n^{b(p \vee q)} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $G = G_{kn}$, which gives the formula in the statement. \square

Theorem 5.5. *The asymptotic moments of truncated characters are given by*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \chi_t^k = \sum_{p \in D_k} t^{b(p)}$$

where $D_k \subset P(k)$ is defined as above.

Proof. Once again, this result is well-known, the idea of the proof being as follows.

First, with $s = [tn]$ we have the following exact computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \chi_t^k &= \int \sum_{i_1=1}^s \cdots \sum_{i_k=1}^s u_{i_1 i_1} \cdots u_{i_k i_k} \\ &= \sum_{p,q \in D_k} \sum_{i_1=1}^s \cdots \sum_{i_k=1}^s \delta_p(i) \delta_q(i) W_{kn}(p, q) \\ &= \sum_{p,q \in D_k} s^{b(p \vee q)} W_{kn}(p, q) \\ &= \text{Tr}(G_{ks} W_{kn}) \end{aligned}$$

As explained in [8], for asymptotic purposes we can replace the Gram matrix G_{kn} by its diagonal Δ_{kn} , and this gives:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \chi_t^k &= \text{Tr}(\Delta_{ks} \Delta_{kn}^{-1}) + O(n^{-1}) \\ &= \sum_{p \in D_k} s^{b(p)} n^{-b(p)} + O(n^{-1}) \\ &= \sum_{p \in D_k} t^{b(p)} + O(n^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

With $n \rightarrow \infty$ we get the formula in the statement. \square

We are now in position of providing a very concrete answer to Problem 5.3. We recall that the Gaussian and semicircular laws of parameter $t \in (0, 1]$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} g_t &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-x^2/2t} dx \\ \gamma_t &= \frac{1}{2\pi t} \sqrt{4t - x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

Let us also recall that the Poisson and free Poisson (or Marchenko-Pastur) laws of parameter $t \in (0, 1]$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} p_t &= e^{-t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \delta_k \\ \pi_t &= (1-t)\delta_0 + \frac{\sqrt{4t - (x-1-t)^2}}{2\pi x} dx \end{aligned}$$

The Bessel, free Bessel, shifted Gaussian and shifted semicircular laws are certain technical versions of the above laws, best introduced as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} b_t &= \text{law} \sqrt{P_1 P_t} \\ \beta_t &= \text{law} \sqrt{\Pi_1 \Pi_t} \\ s_t &= \text{law}(t + G_t) \\ \sigma_t &= \text{law}(t + \Gamma_t) \end{aligned}$$

Here the upper-case variables follow the corresponding lower-case laws, the Roman variables are independent, and the Greek variables are free.

We refer to the paper [4] for a full discussion, including a number of equivalent definitions, of the Bessel and free Bessel laws.

Finally, the symmetric version μ' of a measure μ is given by

$$\mu'(B) = \frac{1}{2}(\mu(B) + \mu(-B))$$

for any measurable $B \subset \mathbb{R}$.

Theorem 5.6. *The asymptotic law of χ_t for the groups $O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n, S'_n, B'_n$ and for their free versions is as follows:*

- (1) *The classical laws are $g_t, p_t, b_t, s_t, p'_t, s'_t$.*
- (2) *The quantum laws are $\gamma_t, \pi_t, \beta_t, \sigma_t, \pi'_t, \sigma'_t$.*

Proof. The formulae for the groups O_n, S_n, H_n and for their free versions are already known, see [6].

Assume now that X, Y follow the classical or quantum laws for the groups O_n, B_n . By using Theorem 5.5, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y^k) &= \sum \{t^{b(p)} \mid p \in P(k) \text{ or } NC(k), \text{ consisting of singletons and pairings}\} \\
 &= \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} t^r \sum \{t^{b(p)} \mid p \in P(k-r) \text{ or } NC(k-r), \text{ consisting of pairings}\} \\
 &= \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} t^r E(X^{k-r}) \\
 &= E((t + X)^k)
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the distribution of Y is the same as the distribution of X shifted by t .

Finally, the formulae for S'_n, B'_n are clear from those for S_n, B_n . \square

Proposition 5.7. *We have the following results.*

- (1) *For $G = O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n$ the classical measures form convolution semigroups, and the quantum measures form free convolution semigroups.*
- (2) *For $G = S'_n, B'_n$ the classical measures don't form convolution semigroups, nor do the quantum measures form free convolution semigroups.*

Proof. Both the assertions are known to follow from the explicit formulae in Theorem 5.6, by computing the corresponding Fourier and R transforms. \square

In the above statement the second assertion is not surprising, because both S'_n, B'_n have a non-trivial one-dimensional representation. This representation produces a correlation between the diagonal coefficients u_{ii} , hence avoids the asymptotic independence needed for having a convolution semigroup.

In what follows we present a more conceptual answer to Problem 5.3 in the cases $G = O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n$, corresponding to the “true” liberations.

We use the notion of cumulant and free cumulant. See [20], [21].

The Bercovici-Pata bijection is a correspondence $m \rightarrow \mu$, given by the fact that the cumulants of m are the free cumulants of μ . See [11].

Theorem 5.8. *For $G_n = O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n$ the real probability measures*

$$\begin{aligned} m_t &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{law}(\chi_t \in C(G_n)) \\ \mu_t &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{law}(\chi_t \in A_g(n)) \end{aligned}$$

form classical/free convolution semigroups, in Bercovici-Pata bijection.

Proof. This can be deduced from the concrete formulae in Theorem 5.6, but we would like to present below a direct proof, without computations.

The idea is to further enhance the main theoretical result that we have so far, namely the formula in Theorem 5.5. If X is a variable following one of the laws in the statement, then the formula is:

$$\langle X^k \rangle = \sum_{p \in D_k} t^{b(p)}$$

We also know that we have $D_k = P_L(k)$ in the classical case and $D_k = NC_L(k)$ in the quantum case, where $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ is one of the 4 sets described in Theorem 2.6. Thus by using the generic notation $D = P, NC$, the formula becomes:

$$\langle X^k \rangle = \sum_{p \in D_L(k)} t^{b(p)}$$

We claim that this formula has a simple interpretation in terms of cumulants (in the classical case) and free cumulants (in the quantum case). Indeed, these cumulants, k_s with $s \in \mathbb{N}$, are given by:

$$\langle X^k \rangle = \sum_{p \in D(k)} \prod_{b \in p} k_{|b|}$$

Here b ranges over the blocks, and $|b|$ is the size of the block b . Now a quick comparison between the above two formulae leads to the following solution:

$$k_s = \begin{cases} t & \text{for } s \in L \\ 0 & \text{for } s \notin L \end{cases}$$

But this gives all the assertions. Indeed, the semigroup property follows from the fact that all the cumulants are linear in t , and the Bercovici-Pata bijection follows from the fact that the classical and free cumulants are the same. \square

6. FURTHER RESULTS

We have seen in the previous sections that fully satisfactory classification results can be obtained for the Hopf algebras of the following two types:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_o(n) & \rightarrow & A_{free} & \rightarrow & A_s(n) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C(O_n) & \rightarrow & A_{com} & \rightarrow & C(S_n) \end{array}$$

Here A_{free} stands for the free Hopf algebras, classified in section 3, and A_{com} stands for the algebras of functions on easy groups, classified in section 2.

In this section we investigate the unifying classification problem, namely the computation of the algebras lying on the diagonal of the above diagram:

$$A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C(S_n)$$

We begin with an extension of the various notions and results in the previous sections. First of all, we will restrict attention to the following situation.

Definition 6.1. *An algebra satisfying $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C(S_n)$ is called easy when its associated tensor category is spanned by partitions.*

In other words, A is called easy in the case where its associated tensor category is of the form $C_a = \text{span}(T_p | p \in P_a)$, for a certain family of subsets $P_a \subset P$.

Observe that both the algebras of continuous functions on the easy groups, and the free Hopf algebras, are easy in the above sense.

In fact, the main results in the previous sections can be reformulated as follows.

Theorem 6.2. *We have the following classification results:*

- (1) *The commutative easy algebras are $C(G_n)$ with $G = O, S, H, B, S', B'$.*
- (2) *The easy algebras satisfying $A \rightarrow A_s(n)$ are $A_g(n)$ with $g = o, s, h, b, s', b'$.*

Proof. This follows indeed from Theorem 2.8 and Theorem 3.16, by using the following two remarks, which both follow from definitions:

- (1) A Hopf algebra is easy and commutative if and only if it is the algebra of continuous functions on an easy group.
- (2) A Hopf algebra is easy and has $A_s(n)$ as quotient if and only if it is a free Hopf algebra. \square

In order to construct some more examples, we can use suitable categories of partitions. The following categorical notion is the one that we need, generalizing both the categories of partitions, and the categories of noncrossing partitions.

Definition 6.3. *A full category of partitions is a collection of subsets $P_x(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$, subject to the following conditions:*

- (1) P_x is stable by tensor product.
- (2) P_x is stable by composition.
- (3) P_x is stable by involution.
- (4) P_x contains the “unit” partition $|$.
- (5) P_x contains the “duality” partition \sqcap .

The relation with the above considerations is as follows.

Proposition 6.4. *Let P_x be a full category of partitions, and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

- (1) $C_x = \text{span}(T_p | p \in NC_x)$ is a tensor category with duals.
- (2) The associated algebra $A_o(n) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C(S_n)$ is easy.
- (3) Any easy Hopf algebra appears in this way.

Proof. This is similar to the proof of Proposition 2.3, or of Proposition 3.12. \square

We have so far 12 examples of easy algebras: those in Theorem 6.2. The general classification problem for the easy algebras seems to be quite technical, and it is beyond the purposes of this paper to fully investigate it. In fact, we don’t really know if the easy algebras are classifiable by using the present methods.

In what follows we construct one more example of easy algebra. Besides providing some advances on the general classification problem, we believe that this new example is of independent theoretical interest.

Proposition 6.5. *Let P_o^* be the set of pairings having the property that each string has an even number of crossings. Then P_o^* is a full category of partitions.*

Proof. This is clear from definitions. Observe that the above category is indeed well-defined, because the parity of the number of crossings for each string is invariant under planar isotopy. \square

By using the general construction in Proposition 6.4, we can define one more example of easy algebra (the 13-th one), as follows.

Definition 6.6. *We let $A_o^*(n)$ be the algebra associated to P_o^* .*

This definition might seem quite non-standard, but we can effectively study this algebra, by reversing somehow the usual order of operations.

Probably the first task is that of comparing this new algebra with the previously known 12 ones. We have here the following result.

Proposition 6.7. *We have surjective maps as follows:*

$$A_o(n) \rightarrow A_o^*(n) \rightarrow C(O_n)$$

Proof. This follows from the contravariance property of the general construction in Proposition 6.4, because of the reverse inclusions at the level of the corresponding full categories of partitions. \square

Proposition 6.8. *We have $A_o^*(n)_{com} = C(O_n)$.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 6.7, because $C(O_n)$ is the classical version of $A_o(n)$. \square

We are now in position of stating a key result regarding the above new algebra, which is a presentation one. This kind of statement usually appears as a definition, but, as already explained, the usual order is now reversed.

Theorem 6.9. *$A_o^*(n)$ is the quotient of $A_o(n)$ by the collection of relations*

$$abc = cba$$

one for each choice of a, b, c in the set $\{u_{ij} | i, j = 1, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. Our first claim is that P_o^* is generated, as a full category of partitions, by the following partition:

$$p = \{1, 4\} \cup \{2, 5\} \cup \{3, 6\}$$

Indeed, in pictorial notation, we have:

$$p = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

We can see that each of the 3 strings of p has exactly two crossings, so we have $p \in P_o^*$. The fact that p generates indeed P_o^* under the various operations in Definition 7.3 can be checked by a routine computation.

It is convenient at this point to replace p by the partition q obtained from p by rotating counterclockwise the last 3 points. In pictorial notation, we have:

$$q = \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

Since applying rotations, which are known to implement Frobenius duality, preserves the generating property inside a category, q generates P_o^* as well.

We can apply at this point Woronowicz's Tannakian duality results in [28]. Since $A_o^*(n)$ is the algebra corresponding to P_o^* , this algebra should appear as quotient of $A_o(n)$ by the relations produced by the generator $q \in P_o^*$. More precisely, these relations are those coming from the fact that T_q must belong to a Hom-space between the tensor powers of u , so we have:

$$A_o^*(n) = A_o(n) / \langle T_q \in \text{End}(u^{\otimes 3}) \rangle$$

We claim that the relations on the right are exactly those in the statement. Indeed, according to Definition 1.7, the linear map associated to q is:

$$T_q(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k) = e_k \otimes e_j \otimes e_i$$

We have $T_q^2 = id$, so we can write the commutation relation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} T_q \in \text{End}(u^{\otimes 3}) &\iff [T_q \otimes 1, u^{\otimes 3}] = 0 \\ &\iff (T_q \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 3} = u^{\otimes 3}(T_q \otimes 1) \\ &\iff (T_q \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 3}(T_q \otimes 1) = u^{\otimes 3} \end{aligned}$$

Consider now a basic vector in the domain of the above matrices:

$$\xi = e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k$$

The action of the matrix on the right on ξ is given by:

$$u^{\otimes 3}(\xi \otimes 1) = \sum_{IJK} e_I \otimes e_J \otimes e_K \otimes u_{Ii}u_{Jj}u_{Kk}$$

As for the action of the matrix on the left, this is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_q \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 3}(T_q \otimes 1)(\xi \otimes 1) &= (T_q \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 3}(e_k \otimes e_j \otimes e_i \otimes 1) \\ &= (T_q \otimes 1) \sum_{IJK} e_K \otimes e_J \otimes e_I \otimes u_{Kk}u_{Jj}u_{Ii} \\ &= \sum_{IJK} e_I \otimes e_J \otimes e_K \otimes u_{Kk}u_{Jj}u_{Ii} \end{aligned}$$

By identifying the coefficients, we conclude that the commutation relation which presents $A_o^*(n)$ is equivalent to the following relations:

$$u_{Ii}u_{Jj}u_{Kk} = u_{Kk}u_{Jj}u_{Ii}$$

But these are exactly the relations in the statement, and we are done. \square

We will discuss now some related probability questions. Our new algebra $A_o^*(n)$ is neither classical nor free, so the problematics from the Section 5 is now quite irrelevant, except for the very first question, Problem 5.1.

We recall that χ^2 distribution with parameter 2, also known as Rayleigh distribution, is the law of the square root of cc^* , where c is a complex Gaussian. This is the same as the law of the square root of $x^2 + y^2$, where x and y are two independent real Gaussians of same variance.

We denote the Rayleigh distribution by ρ .

Theorem 6.10. *The law of the main character of $A_o^*(n)$ is the symmetrized version of the Rayleigh distribution ρ .*

Proof. This follows from the fact that the m -th moment of the character is the number of partitions in $P_o^*(0, m)$. Indeed, we get from here that the odd moments are all zero, and the even moment of order $m = 2k$ is $k!$.

Now since the even moments are the same as those of the square root of cc^* , where c is a complex Gaussian, this gives the result. \square

The above result might seem quite surprising, because the Rayleigh law is closely related to the law associated to the unitary group U_n . See [14].

As a conclusion, the compact quantum group corresponding to the algebra $A_o^*(n)$ must be some kind of “orthogonal version” of U_n . However, the general Hopf algebra setting for the study of such “orthogonal versions” seems to be lacking for the moment, and developing such an abstract theory is a question that we would like to raise here.

Finally, let us mention that the relations $abc = cba$ appearing in Theorem 6.9 can be used for constructing some other quantum groups of type G_n^* . However, for $G_n = S_n, B_n, S'_n, B'_n$ we simply get $G_n^* = G_n$, and there is no new quantum group. The remaining case $G_n = H_n$ will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

7. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have seen that the “liberation” procedure for the compact groups of orthogonal matrices leads to a 6-fold classification for a number of objects: groups, quantum groups, categories of partitions, categories of noncrossing partitions.

The fact that we have very few examples for our considerations comes from the fact that our formalism was deliberately chosen to be quite retractive. However, there should be several ways of extending it:

- (1) By looking directly at the unitary case. The supplementary examples here include so far the unitary group U_n and the complex reflection group H_n^s , both leading to measures in Bercovici-Pata bijection. See [7], [4].
- (2) By relaxing the easiness condition. This looks like a quite difficult task, and we don’t know if this is really possible. Some evidence in this sense comes from the combinatorial results of Armstrong in [1].
- (3) By using random matrices instead of quantum groups. The problem here is to understand the representation theory interpretation of the general constructions of Benaych-Georges [10] and Cabanal-Duvillard [12].

The straightforward question is of course the first one. However, the extension of the present results to the unitary case appears to be a quite technical task, and for the moment we don’t have a precise statement in this sense.

We would like to end this paper by pointing out that there are several interesting questions regarding the general case of quantum groups containing S_n . There are many classes of such quantum groups, and the corresponding classification problems can be arranged in a diagram, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \{S_n^\times \subset G \subset O_n^\times\} & \rightarrow & \{S_n \subset G \subset O_n^+\} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \{S_n^\times \subset G \subset U_n^\times\} & \rightarrow & \{S_n \subset G \subset U_n^+\}
 \end{array}$$

Here $K^\times = K, K^+$ and G denotes the quantum group to be classified, under the usual assumption that its tensor category should be spanned by partitions.

The arrows correspond to increasing the level of generality. Observe that the easiest problem, namely the one on top left, is the one solved in this paper.

We don't know which way is the most promising to be followed. As already mentioned, when trying to go downwards, examples and techniques are there, and we can expect to have here a classification result similar to the one in this paper. As for the attempt of going first to the right, this was considered in the previous section.

Regarding the unifying problem on the bottom right of the above diagram, there is some extra evidence from [3] for the existence of a complete classification result here. The point is that, with the terminology in [3], the free complexification of G must be isomorphic to the free complexification of one of the groups O_n, S_n, H_n, B_n . Thus the problem naturally splits into 4 subproblems, and we have reasons to believe that each of these 4 subproblems is tractable.

Let us also mention that the results in this paper provide some strong evidence for a general conjecture regarding the fusion rules of free quantum groups, recently stated in [9]. In the orthogonal case, the conjecture is known to hold for $G = O, S, H$, and the verification for $G = B, S', B'$ is probably quite similar.

Finally, we would like to point out the fact that the framework of easy groups is probably the good one for the conceptual understanding of certain results of Diaconis and Shahshahani in [14], concerning the groups S_n and O_n .

However, the quantum extension of the results of Diaconis and Shahshahani appears to be quite unclear, due to a certain lack of symmetry between what happens in the classical and in the quantum case.

We believe that the good framework for this “asymmetric” situation, including both the classical and the quantum case, is that of the quantum groups satisfying $S_n \subset G \subset O_n^+$. We plan to come back to these questions in some future work.

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